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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year
1946.

ABERTILLERY :
J. R. DAVIES, CENTRAL PRINTING WORKS.

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ABERTILLERY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year
1946.

Abertillery Urban District Council.

January 1st, 1945 to 15th April, 1946.

COUNCILLORS.

Chairman	-	-	-	W. E. HODGES, J.P.
Vice-Chairman	:	-	-	I. EDWARDS.

WARDS.

Cwmtilly.

F. HAYES.
F. SHEEN.
J. E. DAY.
H. J. HALFORD.
T. POWELL.
W. E. HODGES.

Abertillery.

T. GALE.
Mrs. F. J. BROWN.
G. H. JONES.
W. E. HARDWICK.
GODFREY JONES.

Six Bells.

W. H. HILLMAN.
W. SAUNDERS.

Aberbeeg.

I. POPE.
R. G. RICE.
I. EDWARDS.

Llanhilleth.

P. BURCHELL.
W. F. WALTERS, J.P.

Day of Meeting—Last Monday in each Month,
at 6.0 p.m.

15th April to December 31st, 1946.

COUNCILLORS.

Chairman	-	-	-	I. POPE, J.P.
Vice-Chairman	:	-	-	T. GALE.

WARDS.

Cwmtilly.

G. R. SHINGLER.
F. YEMM.
T. WILLIAMS.
W. E. HODGES.
D. J. MORGAN.
J. E. DAY.

Abertillery.

W. D. EVANS.
W. E. J. DERRICK.
B. EVANS.
T. GALE.
R. S. WOOD.

Six Bells.

O. TRILLA.
W. H. HILLMAN.

Aberbeeg.

R. G. RICE.
I. POPE.
H. ARSCOTT.

Llanhilleth.

W. F. WALTERS, J.P.
C. H. MORGAN.

Day of Meeting—Last Monday in each Month,
at 6 p.m.

Clerk of the Council	-	-	H. J. WILLIAMS.
Surveyor and Water Engineer	-	-	A. GORDON JONES, M.I.M.C.E.
Accountant	-	-	R. L. ENGLAND.
Rating and Valuation Officer	-	-	D. E. WILLIAMS.
Gas Manager and Engineer	-	-	DAWSON THOMAS (Temporary)
Electricity Engineer and Manager	-	-	DAWSON THOMAS, A.M.I.N.S.T.E.E., M.I.N.S.T.S.W.E.
Shops Inspector	-	-	C. E. COLES.

PUBLIC HEALTH, CEMETERY AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Committee consists of all Members of the Council.

Councillor I. POPE, Chairman.

Day of Meeting—Second Monday in each Month.

Medical Officer of Health	-	-	T. BAILLIE SMITH, M.B., C.H.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.)
Assist. Medical Officer of Health	-	-	D. W. T. HARRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. Resigned 29th April, 1946.
Assist. Medical Officer of Health	-	-	J. W. BOWEN, M.B., B.CH., B.SC. B.SC. Appointed 1st July, 1946.
Sanitary Inspector (Senr.)	-	-	G. A. PARRY, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
Deputy Sanitary Inspector	-	-	J. L. JONES, A.R.S.I.
Sanitary Inspector	-	-	D. G. GRIFFITHS, A.R.S.I.
Clerk to Medical Officer	-	-	Miss E. DAY.
Second Clerk to Medical Officer	-	-	Miss B. J. BAKER.
Shorthand Typist	-	-	Miss S. E. B. SHORT.
Junior Clerk	-	-	GEORGE PERRY (Army Service now).
Fever Nurse, Etc.	-	-	Miss S. A. BOBBETT, S.E.R.N.

Abertillery Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE SANITARY CONDITIONS, ADMINISTRATION, AND VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1946.

*To the Chairman and Members of
Abertillery Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of subinitting to you the Annual Report for the year 1946.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Physical Features and General Character.

The Abertillery Urban District is situated in the Western Valleys of Monmouthshire, 13 miles north-west of Newport, and 20 miles south-west of Monmouth.

Its greatest length, north to south is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while it varies in breadth, east to west, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It has an area of $10\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, being one of the largest Urban Districts in the County. The population is 28,280, and the rateable value is £93,852, (Abertillery £69,078, Llanhilleth £24,774). The estimated product of a penny rate is £342.

The district lies upon the north-east corner of the South Wales Coal Field.

The Upper Coal Measures have been almost wholly denuded, but the Pennant Series form a moorland plateau from 1,200 to 1,600 feet above sea-level, through which valleys, deep, narrow, and confluent, run from north to south regardless of the geological formation. The whole of the Blaentillery Valley and portions of the Valleys of the River Ebbw and its tributary, the Ebbw Fach, are within the area. The Tillery coal vein, at the base of the Pennant Series, outcrops in long lines on the sides of the valley north of Aberbeeg, and has been worked by levels.

The Deep or Steam Coal Series are nowhere exposed throughout the district, and are worked by deep pits. The early rapid development and prosperity of the district are to be attributed mainly to the mining of the deeper coal measures.

The mountain land is sparsely inhabited. The main population is aggregated around the collieries, thus forming a chain of mining towns, linked to the central and largest one of Abertillery.

The chief centres of population are:—Cwmillery, in the Blaen-tillery Valley to the north; Abertillery, at the junction of the Blaen-tillery and Ebbw Fach Valleys; Six Bells, in the Ebbw Fach Valley to the South of Abertillery; Aberbeeg, at the junction of the Ebbw with the Ebbw Fach; and Llanhilleth and Crumlin in the Ebbw Valley to the south.

Elevations above Ordnance Datum.

Lowest Point in District—							<i>Feet</i>
River bed at exit from district below Crumlin Low Level							
Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	370
Crumlin—							
Road near Viaduct Hotel	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
Top of Viaduct	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
Llanhilleth—							
Line at Railway Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	482
St. Illtyd's Church	..	..	..	..	..	..	1181
Aberbeeg—							
Engine Shed at Station	..	..	..	..	..	..	516
B.M. near Aberbeeg School	..	..	..	..	..	..	625
Six Bells—							
Railway Line	..	..	..	..	..	..	613
Abertillery—							
Road fronting Tin Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	649
Foundry Bridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	748
Blaina Border—							
Railway Line	..	..	..	..	..	..	815
Cwm tillery—							
Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	1150
Top Rows, West Side	..	..	..	..	..	..	1157

Roads and Railways.

The main roads and the railways run near the river. Formerly the main road between Abertillery and Aberbeeg lay to the west of the river, but this was supplemented by a more direct and easier graded road on the east side. A similar east road now exists from Abertillery to Blaina. The road opened up a large acreage of building land, and enabled houses to be erected in a district where they were much required. A road has also been made in recent years reaching from Royal Oak to Hafodyrynys, and another from Cwm Cottage Road to Six Bells through the Cwm Farm fields.

The district is served by the Newport-Brynmawr Branch of the Great Western Railway. There are connections to the L. and N.W. Railway at Brynmawr, and to the Swansea and Pontypool High Level Line near Crumlin—the latter connection unfortunately is not open for passenger traffic, so that passengers have to walk up a steep hill from the Low to the High Level Station at Crumlin. Excellent Road Motor Services have been established.

Wards.

Up to 1908 the district was comprised of three wards. By an Order of the Monmouthshire County Council, dated May 6th, 1908, and confirmed by the Local Government Board, December 8th, 1908, the district was divided into five wards, as follows:—

Ward 1, Llanhilleth.—This includes that part of Llanhilleth south-east of the Nant-Cuffin, with the portions of Crumlin and Hafodyrwyns which are within the district. Members on Council, 2. Area, 894 acres. Population, 3,493. Electors, 2,385. Density of population per acre, 3.9 persons.

Ward 2, Aberbeeg.—Comprises Aberbeeg and that portion of Llanhilleth N.W. of the Nant Cuffin. Members on Council, 3. Area, 927 acres. Population, 3,573; Electors, 2,770. Density per acre, 3.85 persons.

Ward 3, Six Bells.—Comprises Warm Turn, Six Bells, and that portion of Abertillery south of Cwm Road and the Vivian Pit. Members on Council, 2. Area, 1,091 acres. Population, 4,883; Electors, 3,503. Density per acre, 4.47 persons.

Ward 4, Abertillery.—Comprises the township of Abertillery, with the exception of the portions included in Wards 5 and 3. Members on Council, 5. Area, 1,151 acres. Population, 8,026; Electors, 5,144. Density per acre, 7 persons.

Ward 5, Cwmtillery.—Consists of Cwmtillery with Penybont, Blaenau-Gwent, and Brynteg. Members on Council, 6. Area, 2,400 acres. Population, 8,305; Electors, 6,178. Density per acre, 3.46 persons.

Occupations.

Agriculture, formerly the staple industry of the district, is still represented by some five and twenty sheep or dairy farms.

The majority of the male inhabitants are employed in coal mining. Formerly, 9,555 men were employed therein.

A house coal colliery at Llanhilleth has been closed down.

There is also a Tinplate works. Some new minor industries have recently been established.

A considerable proportion of the population now travel by bus and train to works situated outside the district at Rogerstone, Cwmbran and Glascoed.

ABERTILLERY & DISTRICT WATER BOARD.

W. Cory Goddard, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., supplies the following particulars :—

The total rainfall for the year 1946 recorded at the Grwyne Fawr Reservoir was 65.29 inches as compared with 49.76 inches in 1945 and 64.93 inches in 1944.

During the year 1946 the highest daily rainfall recorded was 2.02 inches on November 19th.

The highest monthly rainfall recorded in 1946 was 10.74 inches for the month of November and the lowest was 2.27 inches for the month of March.

Rain fell on 159 days at the Grwyne Fawr Reservoir during the year 1946 as compared with 199 days during the year 1945.

GRWYNE FAWR RESERVOIR.

The lowest level of water recorded in the above reservoir during 1946 was 132 feet 4 inches on May 18th., giving a quantity in store of 218,500,000 gallons.

The Grwyne Fawr Reservoir and the local supplies well maintained the supply to Abertillery District of the Board's area during the year 1946.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

During the year 1946 three Housing Schemes in the Abertillery area were completed and the necessary mains and services were laid to the properties at Swffryd No. 1 Housing Site, Hafodyrynys Brynhyfryd Housing Site, Llanhilleth and Swffryd No 2 Housing Site, Hafodyrynys.

The mains and service pipes throughout the Board's district are continually tested and inspected for leakage, and many repairs are carried out to fractured and cracked pipes caused mainly through colliery subsidence.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Abertillery Urban District at the following Census periods is shown in this table.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	5,984	4,862	10,846
1901	12,069	9,876	21,945
1911	19,378	16,037	35,415
1921	20,397	18,356	38,753
1931	16,806	14,949	31,755
1946	14,967	13,313	28,280 (estimated)

It will be noted that the population increase between 1901 and 1911 was 13,470 persons. This period coincided with the great developments in the coalfield.

The population increase between 1911 and 1921 was 3,338 persons.

The difference between the Census returns of 1921 and 1931 shows a decrease in the population of 6,998 persons actual. This figure is equal to a decrease of 18 per cent.

Out of the decrease of 6,998 persons, 3,591 were males and 3,407 were females.

The population at Census period 1931 was 3,660 persons less than it was in the Census of 1911.

The population of the district according to the latest return is 28,280, an actual decrease compared with 1911 of 7,135 persons and a decrease of 3,475 as compared with the 1931 Census.

There has been a positive increment between 1921 and 1931 in respect of natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) of 10.3 per cent and a net loss by migration of 28.3 per cent—the highest loss recorded by migration in the county. The difference between these two amounts gives a net total loss of 18 per cent.

The percentage increase between 1911 and 1921 was 9.6 per cent.

The difference between the mid-year population of 1945—28,630—and the mid-year population of 1946—28,280—shows a loss of 350 persons. The total acreage of the district is 6,463 acres.

The density of the population of the whole district is 4.4 persons per acre.

The actual density of the inhabited portion is greater than 4.4 as a great part of the hill-side and mountain land is uninhabited.

The number of females per 1,000 males is 890.

The following are the 1946 statistics in regard to the Administrative County of Monmouth:—

Area of County				340,110 acres
Population for County (1931 Census)				345,755
Population for County (estimated 1946)				309,790
Rateable Value				£1,217,332
Penny Rate				£4,581
Live births : { Births (Legit.) 2,999			Male	Female
Births (Illeg.) 155				
			—	—
	Births Total 3,154			3,032
				6,186
Birth-rate				19.9
Still-births				200
Deaths (all causes)				3,647
Death-rate per 1,000				11.7
Deaths under 1 year				295
Infant mortality rate				47.6

Monmouthshire, in common with other counties associated with the mining industry, contains a larger number of males than females.

In England and Wales, females outnumber males in the proportion of 1,087 to 1,000, whereas in Monmouthshire the proportion is only 955 females for 1,000 males.

The population of the County of Monmouthshire according to the census of 1921 was 358,436 persons (males 186,225, females 172,211) and according to that of 1931 was 345,623 persons (males 178,608, females 167,015)—an actual decrease of 12,813 persons, representing a fall of 3.6 per cent. The population of Monmouthshire increased by 13.9 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

The estimate of population for the County as supplied by the Registrar-General for the mid-year 1946 is 309,790—an increase of 4,080 from the previous year, and a decrease of 35,914 compared with 1931 Census.

AGES (GROUPED) AND MARITAL CONDITIONS OF
POPULATION (ARTILLERY U.D.C.),

as constituted at 30th June, 1936, in respect of which
Boundaries have been changed between that date and date
of Census.

Total Population	Total Population.		Married Only.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
31,755	16,806	14,949	6,846	6,889
Marital Conditions :				
Single	9,318	7,144	—	—
Married	6,846	6,889	6,846	6,889
Widowed	636	911	—	—
Divorced	6	5	—	—
Ages (last birthday) :				
0—4	1,397	1,331	—	—
5—9	1,655	1,612	—	—
10—14	1,845	1,787	—	—
15—19	1,631	1,185	1	47
20—24	1,436	1,123	237	492
25—29	1,364	1,216	731	916
30—34	1,166	1,145	908	993
35—39	1,080	1,083	916	974
40—44	1,053	960	895	855
45—49	994	884	827	761
50—54	919	772	769	657
55—59	856	668	657	536
60—64	608	482	448	324
65—69	449	331	284	201
70—74	203	208	108	92
75—79	117	100	52	31
80—84	27	42	10	6
85—89	5	17	2	4
90 and over	1	3	1	—

The following table is of interest as showing the populations and parliamentary electors of the various parliamentary divisions in Monmouthshire.

Parliamentary Constituencies	POPULATION			Parliamentary Electors		
	1921		1931	All qualifications		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons 1946	Persons 1947
Monmouthshire Parliamentary County	450,794	434,958	222,438	212,520	314,506	317,783
Parliamentary Borough Newport	92,358	89,203	43,819	45,384	74,709	75,407
Parliamentary County Divisions :						
Abertillery	75,375	65,543	34,596	30,947	41,151	41,110
Bedwellty	75,031	76,528	40,168	36,360	48,767	49,130
Ebbw Vale	72,181	65,384	34,319	31,065	41,969	41,761
Monmouth	66,273	71,422	34,869	36,553	60,940	62,967
Pontypool	69,576	66,878	34,667	32,211	46,970	47,408

There are six constituencies in the County returning six representatives to Parliament. The average population and electorate per member returned are 72,439 and 44,219 respectively. In only two of the six Monmouthshire constituencies has there been an increase in population during the inter-censal period 1921—1931.

The population of England (Census 1931) is 37,354,917 (males 17,844,709, females 19,510,208). Estimated 1945—38,157,000.

The population of Wales and Monmouthshire is 2,422,280 persons.

AGES (INDIVIDUAL YEARS) UNDER 21.

Age Last Birthday	Census, 1931		
	Males	Females	Total
0—21	6828	6139	12967
0	280	300	580
1	301	258	559
2	256	228	484
3	258	257	515
4	306	293	599
5	321	270	591
6	318	294	612
7	323	346	669
8	328	323	651
9	369	381	750
10	434	393	827
11	435	429	864
12	323	348	671
13	355	319	674
14	300	298	598
15	319	251	570
16	355	267	622
17	316	230	546
18	329	214	543
19	312	226	538
20	290	214	504

The above is a most interesting table and shows the total number of persons in the area under 21 years of age according to the Census of 1931.—31,755 (males 16,806, females 14,949).

Births.

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number of Births	..	551	532	572	521
Birth Rate per 1,000—					
Abertillery	..	19.48	18.8	19.9	19.6
England and Wales	..	19.1	16.1	17.6	16.5
Small Towns	..	21.3	19.1	20.9	19.4
					18.4

The total number of births registered locally during 1946 as belonging to the district was 380, of which 196 were males and 184 females.

The number of births registered outside the District was 171, (males 77, females 94).

The Registrar General's return of births is 551. Of this number, 273 were males and 278 females.

The number of legitimate births was 263 males and 267 females.

The total number of illegitimate births from the Registrar General's return is 21 (10 males, 11 females), which is 8 in excess of the local Registrar's return of 13 (7 boys, 6 girls). Eight illegitimate births (males 3, females 5) occurred outside the area.

The number of births during the year 1946 is 19 more than was recorded for 1945.

The total number of births in the County for the year 1946 was 6,186 (males 3,154, females 3,032) giving a birth-rate of 19.9.

The number of legitimate births in the county was 5,878 (males 2,999, females 2,879); illegitimate births 308 (males 155, females 153).

Twenty-two still births (males 8, females 14) were recorded by the Registrar General for this area.

TABLE I.
BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

<i>Month</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	...	13	16	29				
February	...	12	14	26		38	44	82
March	...	13	14	27				
April	...	16	18	34				
May	...	11	14	25		40	43	83
June	...	13	11	24				
July	...	15	18	33				
August	...	23	15	38		59	48	107
September	...	21	15	36				
October	...	18	21	39				
November	...	17	14	31		59	49	108
December	...	24	14	38				
<i>Total</i>	...	196	184	380		196	184	380

Transferable births, 271 (77 boys and 94 girls), making a total of 551.

TABLE II.

MONTHLY WARD DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS
FOR YEAR, 1946.

<i>Month</i>		<i>Ward</i> 1	<i>Ward</i> 2	<i>Ward</i> 3	<i>Ward</i> 4	<i>Ward</i> 5	<i>Total</i>
January	.. ..	2	7	6	3	11	29
February	.. ..	3	7	5	1	10	26
March	.. ..	2	2	5	6	12	27
April	.. .. ..	3	5	5	7	14	34
May	.. .. ..	—	6	7	9	3	25
June	.. .. ..	1	5	5	7	6	24
July	.. .. ..	3	9	4	4	13	33
August	.. .. ..	4	7	5	11	11	38
September	.. .. ..	5	6	8	7	10	36
October	.. .. ..	3	9	6	8	13	39
November	.. .. ..	3	7	9	3	9	31
December	.. .. ..	5	7	7	8	11	38
<i>Total</i>	.. .. ..	34	77	72	74	123	380

Outside area, 171.

TABLE III.

Transferable Illegitimate Births, 8 (3 boys, 5 girls). Total 21.

	<i>Population of each Ward</i>	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS		
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ward 1	3,493	1	—	1
Ward 2	3,573	—	1	1
Ward 3	4,883	2	2	4
Ward 4	8,026	3	1	4
Ward 5	8,305	1	2	3
TOTAL	28,280	7	6	13

Deaths.

The total number of deaths which occurred according to the Registrar General's return was 360, an increase of 33 as compared with 1945 when the total number was 327.

207 of these deaths occurred in males and 153 in females.

Weekly returns of the deaths are received from the local Registrar, and these returns show the total deaths as 257—145 males and 112 females. In addition, there were 103 deaths registered outside the district, making a total of 360.

The death rate for the year was 12.7 per 1,000.

Causes of Death.
 TABLE IV. (TABLE III).

<i>Causes of Death.</i>						<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
ALL CAUSES						207	153
1	Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	..	..	..	..	—	—
2	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
3	Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
4	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	1
6	Influenza	..	..	..	..	3	—
7	Encephalitis Acute Infection	..	..	..	..	—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	10	2
10	Other tuberculosis diseases	..	..	..	..	—	1
11	Syphilis Diseases	..	..	..	..	3	—
12	Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	24	20
13	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
14	Vascular Lesions Intra Cranial	..	..	..	..	12	13
15	Heart disease	..	..	..	..	50	55
16	Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	2	3
17	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	23	14
18	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	16	11
19	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	6	1
20	Gastric or Duodenal ulcer	..	..	..	..	1	—
21	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	2	—
22	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
23	Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	9	2
24	Nephritis	..	..	..	..	4	2
25	Puerperal sepsis, etc.	..	..	..	..	—	—
26	Other maternal causes	..	..	..	..	—	3
27	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	12	10
28	Senility	..	..	..	..	—	5
29	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	—
30	Other violence	..	..	..	..	7	5
31	Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	20	9
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 31 above).							
	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :							
	Total	..	..	..	..	18	12
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	18	11
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	1
TOTAL BIRTHS						273	278
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	263	267
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	10	11
STILL BIRTHS						TOTAL	8
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—
POPULATION—							
For Birth and Death Rates						..	28,280

Out of a total of 360 deaths 105 of those deaths were due to heart disease.

TABLE V.

MONTHLY DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES.

<i>Month</i>		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
January . . .		24	12	36
February . . .		24	13	37
March . . .		22	14	36
April . . .		19	20	39
May . . .		20	12	32
June . . .		8	11	19
July . . .		12	9	21
August . . .		12	9	21
September . . .		14	15	29
October . . .		18	12	30
November . . .		13	11	24
December . . .		21	15	36
TOTAL . . .		207	153	360

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Population . . .	14,967	13,313	28,280

Death Rate—

Males 13.84 per 1,000. Females 11.5 per 1,000.
 Total Death rate, 12.7 per 1,000.

TABLE VI.

DEATHS, 1946—MONTHLY AND WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Month	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Ward	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	M'ths	Qu'tr
January	..	2	2	6	7	7	24
February	..	—	4	11	7	8	30
March..	..	1	4	3	10	11	29
April	3	3	3	7	11	27
May	1	5	5	—	11	22
June	—	1	4	2	4	11
July	—	6	4	3	3	16
August	..	1	6	1	3	6	17
September	..	—	3	4	3	10	20
October	..	1	4	1	4	10	20
November	..	1	—	1	3	9	14
December	..	—	4	3	7	13	27
Transferable Deaths	..	8	17	19	27	32	103
TOTAL	..	18	59	65	83	135	360

Inquests.

Twenty-three inquests were held during 1946. The certified causes of deaths were as follows :—

ACCIDENTS.

			Male	Female	Total
In or about Coal Mines	1	— 1
Run over by Vehicles	— 1	1
Falls	5 1	6
Suicide	2	— 2
Burns	— 1	1

Natural causes :—

Heart Condition ..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Silicosis ..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Puerperal cause ..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Pneumonia following Falls	..	..	..	—	2	2
Suffocation (Epilepsy) ..	..	..	..	—	1	1
Shock following Falls ..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Cerebral Aneurysm ..	..	..	..	1	—	1
				—	—	—
				16	7	23

Sixteen inquests were held on residents who died outside the area.

Colliery Fatalities.

The rate for this is .03 per 1,000 of the population.

Certified Deaths.

The proportion of deaths certified by medical practitioners and inquest cases registered during 1946 was as follows :—

Certified by Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	337
Uncertified ..	..	..	..	—
Inquest Cases ..	..	..	..	23

Of the 103 transferable deaths, 88 were certified by Hospital Surgeons and 15 by the Coroner.

TABLE VII.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1946.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week		1-2 weeks		2-3 weeks		3-4 weeks		Total Under 1 month		1-3 months		3-6 months		6-9 months		9-12 months		Total deaths under 1 year
All causes :—.																			
Certified	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	31		
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Suffocation, over-laying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atelectasis	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Congenital Mal-formations	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	
Premature Birth	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Outside District	—	6	2	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	
TOTALS	..	13	4	—	1	18	5	5	—	3	31								

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE
DURING 1946.

MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND WARD DISTRIBUTIONS.

Month	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Out- side District	M'hs	Total Qtr.
January	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—
Febru'y	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	13
March	—	1	—	—	2	4	7	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
May	...	1	—	—	1	—	3	6
June	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
July	...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
August	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	7
Sept.	...	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Nov.	...	1	—	—	—	1	2	5
Dec.	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTAL	3	5	2	2	8	11	—	31

Infantile Mortality.

		1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number of Deaths under						
1 year	..	30	31	32	37	23
Number of Births	..	551	532	572	552	548
Infantile Mortality, Aber-						
tillery	..	54.44	58.27	55.9	67.0	41.9

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 30, a decrease of one as compared with previous year.

The number of deaths of infants under one year recorded for the County was 295, equal to an infantile mortality of 47.6.

There were 551 births recorded by the Registrar-General, 530 legitimate births, out of which 29 children died, and 21 illegitimate, out of which one died.

The Infantile Mortality rate forms "the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration, especially under urban conditions."

Table 8 gives a full return of all deaths in children under one year.

There is a difference of one infantile death between the Registrar General's return and those recorded locally.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis caused 1 death. Respiratory diseases are very common in our area owing to the severe climatic conditions, etc., under which we live.

No deaths from entritis were recorded in infants under one year of age.

Congenital Malformation accounted for 4 deaths.

Premature birth and congenital debility was the cause of 4 deaths. This is a pre-natal question. If this cause of infant death could be materially dealt with, it would lead to a great reduction of infantile mortality.

Out of 31 deaths recorded in infants you will observe that 13 of these deaths occurred within the first week of life, and 18 occurred within the first month.

A substantial proportion of the incoming race is lost each year through abortion, miscarriages, still-births, and dead infants, and it is of national importance that these lives should be saved. The causes of high infantile death rate also affect the health of the survivors, and lie near the roots of our social life.

To obtain a correct understanding of the principal causes concerning infant mortality it is necessary to bear the following facts in mind :—

1. Its incidence falls chiefly in the first three months of life, and especially in the first week of the first month.
2. In this country it is higher in urban than in rural areas.
3. It is higher among illegitimate than among legitimate children.
4. It is related to the age of the mother and the number of her children.
5. Its incidence is dependent not upon density of population, but upon local and domestic conditions characteristic of limited industrial areas and social classes of the community.

Twenty-two still-births were recorded—all legitimate.

Zymotic Diseases, 1946.

Details as to the number of cases, deaths, etc., are given in the following table under the headings of various diseases.

TABLE X.

		Notified Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality per cent.	Death Rate	England and Wales
Small Pox	..	—	—	—	—	.00
Scarlet Fever	..	83	—	—	—	.00
Diphtheria	..	10	1	—	—	.01
Fevers—						
Typhus	..	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid	..	2	—	—	—	.00
Continued	..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	..	243	—	—	—	.00
Whooping Cough		3	—	—	—	.02
Diarrhoea	..	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	..	—	—	—	—	.44

TABLE XI.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1946.

				Total Cases Notified	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-Pox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	10	8	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	83	26	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Para-Typhoid)	...			2	—	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	5	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	243	—	—
Pneumonia—						
(a) Influenza	...	...	...	9	2	30
(b) Acute Primary	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	—	—
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—						
(a)—Pulmonary				<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;"> { M. F. </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: left;"> 16 11 27 </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;"> 10 4 14 </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: left;"> 1 1 2 </div> </div>		
(b)—Non-Pulmonary				<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;"> { M. F. Total </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: left;"> 2 4 6 </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: right;"> 1 1 2 </div> <div style="flex: 1; text-align: left;"> — — — </div> </div>		

TABLE XII.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1946.

TABLE XII.—*Continued.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1946.

Ward Distribution.

Disease	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Total
Small Pox . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria . .	—	—	3	1	6	10
Scarlet Fever . .	1	10	14	25	33	83
Enteric Fever . .	—	—	2	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia						
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M. \\ F. \\ \hline \text{Total} \end{array} \right.$					
	—	—	3	—	—	3
	—	—	3	3	3	6
	—	—	6	3	3	9
Oph. Neon . .	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ence. Letharg. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyleitis . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cerebro Sp. F. . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis						
Pulmonary						
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M. \\ F. \\ \hline \text{Total} \end{array} \right.$					
	—	—	3	5	8	16
	1	4	1	2	3	11
	1	4	4	7	11	27
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M. \\ F. \\ \hline \text{Total} \end{array} \right.$					
	—	—	—	1	1	2
	—	1	—	2	1	4
	—	1	—	3	2	6

Scarlet Fever.

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number of Cases Notified	83	164	113	100	127
Number of Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 Aber-					
tillery	—	—	—	—	—
Death rate England and					
Wales	0.00	—	—	.00	.00

Eighty-three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, a decrease of 81 as compared with the previous year. A study of the above figures will show the rise and fall of cases since 1942.

The number of cases notified each month, compared with the numbers notified monthly during previous years, can be seen from the following table.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF SCARLET FEVER.

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
January	16	6	7	16	18
February	14	10	12	16	11
March	6	6	12	6	13
April	7	13	6	3	13
May	9	9	10	3	19
June	2	17	8	4	14
July	2	26	5	3	7
August	2	11	9	9	11
September	7	7	14	6	4
October	5	21	12	8	2
November	7	20	13	16	9
December	6	18	5	10	7
 TOTAL	 83	 164	 113	 100	 127

The Ward distribution was as follows :—

	No. of cases each year.	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Ward 1	1	9	5	8	2	
Ward 2	10	21	42	21	3	
Ward 3	14	26	15	12	32	
Ward 4	25	35	26	27	46	
Ward 5	33	73	25	32	44	
 TOTAL	 83	 164	 113	 100	 127	

The age distribution of the cases can be seen from Table XII. 62 cases were notified in young persons between the age of 4 years and under 15 years.

Thirteen cases occurred in children under four years of age. Seventy cases occurred in school children.

Diphtheria.

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Number of cases Notified	10	5	11	13	24
Number of Deaths ..	1	—	—	—	2
Death rate per 1,000 persons, Abertillery ..	.02	—	—	—	.04
England and Wales ..	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05

Special Clinics for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria are held each Friday afternoon at the School Clinic in Abertillery, and on Thursday fore-noon at Llanhilleth. The first injections should be given as soon after the tenth month of age as possible. A re-inforcing dose is recommended on or about the fifth year and also the tenth year of age.

The number of cases notified during 1946 was 10, as compared with 5 during the year 1945, and 24 during the year 1942.

This shows an increase of 5 cases compared with the previous year.

Wards 1 and 2 were free from Diphtheria. Three cases occurred in Ward 3, one in Ward 4 and the other six cases in Ward 5.

Eight cases occurred in school children, and the other two occurred in adults. Five children were not immunised and three immunised.

You will note the low incidence of Diphtheria in this area for several years past.

One death was certified as due to Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free to all cases.

Success in the treatment of Diphtheria depends on the promptness of administration of the Antitoxin. The result of a swab should not be awaited before administering the Antitoxin. In all cases give Antitoxin at once.

In all cases of throat trouble in children the family doctor should be called in at once.

The Medical Practitioners invariably give Antitoxin promptly

Enteric Fever.

Two cases of Para-Typhoid were notified during the year, both in Ward 3.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases notified in the District</i>	<i>Case rate per 1,000 living England and Wales</i>
Small Pox —	—	—
Scarlet Fever 83	83	1.38
Diphtheria 10	10	0.28
Enteric Fever 2	2	0.02
Puerperal Fever —	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia —	—	—
Erysipelas 1	1	0.22

Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year was 33 cases, as compared with 37 cases during 1945.

Of this, 27 cases were of a pulmonary type, and 6 cases of Non-Pulmonary type.

The following table gives in detail the monthly notification of all cases of Tuberculosis.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Month of Year.	Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
January ..	1	1	—	—	—
February ..	2	2	—	—	—
March ..	2	1	—	—	1
April ..	3	1	1	—	1
May ..	3	2	—	—	1
June ..	4	1	3	—	—
July ..	3	1	—	1	1
August ..	6	3	3	—	—
September ..	3	1	1	1	—
October ..	2	1	1	—	—
November ..	1	1	—	—	—
December ..	3	1	2	—	—
TOTAL ..	33	16	11	2	4

1st Quarter 5
2nd „ 10

3rd Quarter 12
4th „ 6

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, it is the duty of every Medical Practitioner to notify each patient suffering from Tuberculosis within 48 hours of his becoming aware that the patient was so affected. I particularly call the attention of medical practitioners to this regulation.

Two deaths occurred in un-notified cases.

The Minister views failure to perform this duty with much concern

The Tuberculosis Regulations expressly require that all notifications shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health and every persons who has access thereto as confidential.

According to the Registrar-General's returns, 12 deaths were recorded from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, of which 10 occurred in males, and 2 in females.

One female death was recorded of the Non-Pulmonary type of the disease.

The local returns show 11 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 10 in males, 1 in females, and no male and 2 females from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following tables analyse the deaths from Tuberculosis occurring in notified and un-notified cases with the monthly distribution.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1946.

Month of Year	Total Deaths		Deaths in Notified Cases				Death in Un-notified Cases			
	Notified Cases	Un-Notified Cases	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
January ..	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
April ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	11	2	8	1	—	—	2	—	—	—

Dr. E. Aslett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.D.H., etc., Tuberculosis Physician, attends at Abertillery Centre on Wednesday of each week. The Centre is situate at 88, Queen Street, Abertillery.

Dr. E. Aslett, Tuberculosis Physician, presents the following Report on Tuberculosis work in the Abertillery Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1946.

ABERTILLERY TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Number of new cases examined at the Abertillery Clinic during the year, 1946.. 206

Number diagnosed as suffering from—

(a) Pulmonary 21

(b) Non-Pulmonary 4

Total number of cases seen at the Clinic 986

Number of patients admitted to hospital 17

Number of patients admitted to Sanitorium 6

Number of new school cases examined at the Clinic 41

Total number of school cases examined at the Clinic 122

T.B. cases notified in School Children, 1946 :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	—	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	1	2	3
	—	—	—

Special forms marked "I" and "II" are received each week from the County Medical Office, and also from Medical Officers in charge of Tuberculosis Institutions informing me of the patients from this area admitted, or discharged, from various sanatoria.

Form "I" contains details of cases admitted, and Form "II" details of cases discharged from various Institutions.

The following table shows the total number of cases treated during the year, together with the number admitted to or discharged from sanatoria, etc., during the various months of the year.

Month	Admitted				Discharged			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pu'ry		Pulmonary		Non-Pu'ry	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January ..	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
February ..	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
March ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
April ..	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
May ..	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
June ..	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
July ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
August ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
October ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
December ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	15	10	1	1	10	6	1	—
	{ 27 }				{ 17 }			

From the above table you will note that 44 cases of Tuberculosis (16 males and 11 females) were admitted to Institutions, and 11 males and 6 females were discharged.

The following table shows the various Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis to which patients were sent during the year, together with the number admitted or discharged from each Institution.

T.B. Hospital or Sanatorium	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glan Ely ..	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Cefn-Mably ..	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
North Wales San., Llangwyfan ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Mardy, Merthyr	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
S. Wales San. ..	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sully Hospital, Glamorgan ..	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
Highlands Moors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ty-Bryn, Tredegar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Brides ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energlyn ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Adeline Patt ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chepstow ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	15	10	10	6	1	1	1	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No Tuberculous employees are engaged in the milk trade, and consequently no action was necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No order for the compulsory removal of patients to hospital was made.

Examination of the figures of cases of tuberculosis of all kinds notified and of the recorded deaths from this disease over a period of years does not reveal any increase in this disease locally. In fact, if it shows anything at all, it shows a tendency to decrease, as will be seen from the following table.

Year	Yearly Notification of Tuberculosis.				Total Yearly Cases of Tuberculosis				Deaths from Tuberculosis				Total Yearly Deaths from Tuberculosis	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary T.B.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Females			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1930	9	17	8	5	39	8	11	6	1	1	26			
1931	25	20	3	7	55	12	11	5	4	4	32			
1932	18	19	9	6	52	12	10	2	—	—	24			
1933	27	16	4	4	51	13	12	4	1	1	30			
1934	15	12	4	3	34	13	13	4	1	1	31			
1935	11	24	2	4	41	11	14	1	1	1	27			
1936	14	18	4	3	39	12	9	2	—	—	23			
1937	15	15	5	2	37	5	10	1	1	1	17			
1938	14	17	6	4	41	8	8	2	1	1	19			
1939	17	16	4	4	41	9	16	1	1	1	27			
1940	15	15	6	4	40	11	13	1	—	—	25			
1941	25	14	9	3	51	7	10	5	2	2	24			
1942	15	16	7	2	40	9	8	2	—	—	21			
1943	28	12	1	4	45	16	5	1	—	—	22			
1944	13	20	3	3	39	5	4	—	2	2	11			
1945	10	18	4	5	37	7	8	1	2	2	19			
1946	16	11	2	4	33	10	10	1	—	—	13			

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND
OF ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1946.

Age Periods in Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
20	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1
25	10	2	—	2	2	—	1	—
35	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
55	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	16	10	3	4	10	—	2	1
	26		7		10		3	

Speaking generally, pulmonary tuberculosis is not a disease of "school age." It is uncommon below the age of 10 years and only slightly more common from 10—15 years.

Improved methods of diagnosis, particularly X-Ray examination, have shown that the disease does exist at these ages.

From 15—25 there is a very large increase in its incidence.

In the middle-aged group the disease is of a fairly chronic type, whereas in the young adult the type is of acute tuberculosis. The chronic type usually responds well to treatment, but not so the young adult acute type, and the aim should be, if possible, prevention.

Many cases return to houses totally unsuitable for the continuous treatment necessary to effect an arrestment or cure and also without the accommodation to ensure a separate well-ventilated bedroom and thus prevent them from becoming a source of infection to others.

Erysipelas.

One case of Erysipelas was notified during the year.

Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year under review.

Puerperal Fever.

No case of Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year.

No deaths were due to Puerperal Sepis.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or mis-carriage, in which a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period.

Polio-Encephalitis.

No case was notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No case was notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

For the purpose of notification the expression "Ophthalmia Neonatorum" means a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within twenty-one days from the date of birth.

One case was notified during the year.

This disease is apt to cause ulceration of the cornea, and this condition is followed by visual impairment, or, if severe, actual blindness.

The County Council supply "eye-drops" to each Midwife in the area from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and these "drops" are instilled into the eyes of the newly-born child.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is a highly preventable condition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	CASES			Vision Impaired	Vision Unimpaired	Total Blindness	Deaths				
	Notified	Treated									
		At Home	In Hospital								
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—				

Measles.

No deaths were recorded during the year as due to Measles.
243 cases were notified

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

Two deaths were registered as due to Enteritis in male children under 2 years during 1946.

The method of stating the diarrhoeal death-rate in terms of the entire population, is especially open to objection, as about 80 per cent of the total deaths from Diarrhoea occur under one year of age. It would be a more accurate approximation to the truth if stated in terms of the number of births.

Influenza.

Three male deaths and no female deaths were recorded from this disease. Influenza was prevalent during the year.

Pneumonia.

Thirty-seven deaths were registered as due to Pneumonia (all forms) (16 males and 11 females), and of these, 5 occurred in children under one year of age.

Notice was given to all Medical Practitioners of the duties imposed upon them by these regulations, and their special attention has again been called to the fact that cases of Acute Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia were notifiable diseases.

Cancer.

Twenty-four males and 20 female deaths were attributed to Cancer.

Public Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room.

The Council has provided an excellent new mortuary and post-mortem room. The new building was opened on 27th November, 1937.

It is situate on the approved site on the Cemetery Road.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(1) *General*.—There is a voluntary Nursing Association, and four nurses are engaged. This has supplied a long-felt want.

Judging from the reports, excellent work is being done and the financial situation is sound.

(2) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*.—This is being done by the Local Authority. A special nurse is engaged in this work. Nurse Bobbett.

Midwives.—The midwives are under the control of the County Council. A special lady inspector visits the midwives at regular intervals, also when the occasion demands.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

(Consultation and Treatment).

Three Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are under the control of a Local Committee responsible to the County Council. One centre is situate at Abertillery, one at Six Bells, and one at Llanhilleth. The first centre was established at Abertillery, and this proved so successful that another centre was formed at Llanhilleth, and still another one at Six Bells. Aberbeeg and Cwm-tillery areas are desirous of having a centre of their own.

The Abertillery Centre is now held at the old Police Station, Tillery Street, on Fridays, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m., one doctor being in attendance, assisted by two nurses.

The Six Bells Centre is now held at the Ambulance Hall, Vivian Street, on Wednesday afternoons.

The Llanhilleth Centre is held at the Workmen's Hall on Monday afternoons.

The accommodation at the three Centres consist of a waiting-room, weighing-room, and consulting-room.

The premises at Llanhilleth and Six Bells are taken by the County Council at weekly rentals.

The old Police Station belongs to the Monmouthshire County Council.

The Ante-natal Clinics are now held at Abertillery, Six Bells and Crumlin.

There are no Day Nurseries.

Tuberculosis Centre.—This is situate at 83 Queen Street, where the Tuberculosis Physician attends on Wednesday of each week. The Tuberculosis Centre at Abertillery is now a very busy Centre, and patients should attend before 11 a.m. and have the time of their appointment fixed, and so prevent a tedious wait of several hours. The Tuberculosis Physician also visits cases in their own homes at the request of the medical practitioner.

An X-Ray Centre has been established by the Welsh National Memorial Association at Pontllanfraith.

Venereal Disease Centre.—The Clinic is under the control of the County Council, and is attached to the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1) *Tuberculosis.*—All accommodation for this disease is under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Tuberculosis Association.

There is no local hospital accommodation for Tuberculosis.

(2) *Maternity.*—Maternity cases are provided for by the Monmouthshire County Council at Llanfrechfa, Lydia Beynon and at special hospitals situate throughout the County.

(3) *Children.*—There is no local children's hospital. Special beds are provided at Aberbeeg Hospital when required and at Panteg Hospital.

(4) *Fever.*—Isolation hospitals at Bedwellty, Tredegar and Monmouth, etc. take cases from this area.

(5) *Other.*—The Local Authority contribute to the Royal Gwent Hospital and also to Bristol General.

The hospital at Aberbeeg is opened for the reception of contributors only, and contains about 40 beds.

The hospital is supported by poundage contributions, levied weekly on the colliery workmen, teachers, Council Officials, employees, etc.

It was primarily intended as an Accident Hospital, but owing to change of policy it has been opened as a General Surgical Hospital, with out-patient departments for eye, throat, nose, and ear, X-ray work, diseases of women, etc., and arrangements exist with the local dentists for the necessary treatment of subscribers.

ANY INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT.

No institutional provisions exist in the district for un-married mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children, but the Public Assistance Committee deal with some of these cases at their hospital and children's homes at Tredegar, and other unmarried mothers are accommodated at Nantyderry.

<i>Maternity and Child Welfare Centres</i>	<i>Where Situate</i>	<i>Nature of Accommodation</i>	<i>By Whom Provided</i>
1. Abertillery ..	Old Police Station, Tillery Street.	One Consulting Room and several other Rooms.	County Council
2. Llanhilleth ..	Workmen's Institute	One Consulting Room and two other Rooms	
3. Six Bells ..	Ambulance Hall Vivian Street	ditto	
Ante natal Clinics			
1. Crumlin ..	4 Hafodyrynyd Road	Consulting and Waiting Room	County Council
2. Abertillery ..	Tillery Street.	Consulting Room and other rooms	
School Dental Clinics			
1. Abertillery ..	Council Offices, Abertillery.	Waiting Room Treatment Clinic, Dark Room for Eyesight and Inspection Clinics Room Dental Room	Abertillery Urban District Council
2. Llanhilleth ..	Workmen's Hall, Llanhilleth	Waiting Room, Treatment and Dental Room.	
3. Crumlin ..	Sofrydd School, Crumlin.	Special Room	
Tuberculosis Centre	83, Queen Street, Abertillery	Consulting and Waiting Room and Small Office.	Welsh National Memorial Assoe. for Tuberculosis

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) *For Infectious Diseases.*—Infectious Disease Hospitals have their own Ambulances.

The County Council have a motor ambulance for removal of Small-pox cases.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*—The Colliery Companies have two motor-ambulances for accident cases only which are stationed at Cwmtillery and Six Bells Collieries.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem have a motor Ambulance service with headquarters at Newport, and these ambulances are always available for transfer of sick to and from hospital at stated charges.

Two up-to-date ambulances belong to the Abertillery and District Hospital and the Abertillery Council also have a Motor Ambulance.

Summary of Visits performed by Nurse Bobbett, 1946.

Visits to Scarlet Fever patients	..	..	..	..	1718
„ Diphtheria patients Contacts and Carriers	..	..	..	..	356
„ Para-Typhoid	..	..	..	..	35
„ Typhoid Contact	..	..	..	..	8
„ Typhus Contact	..	..	..	..	8
„ Small Pox Contacts	..	..	..	..	97
„ Scabies Cleansings	..	..	..	..	12
„ Impetigo Cleansings	..	..	..	..	15
Swabs taken	190				
					2,249

Also attended Immunisation Clinic on Fridays half day from July to December.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 2349

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 306

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation NIL

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. 306

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices : -

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 190

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936. —

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices
were served requiring repairs 17

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit

after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners .....	..	..	..	..	8
(b) By local authority in default of owners .....	..	..	..	..	1
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act .....	..	..	..	..	1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 21

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 8

(b) By local authority in default of owners NIL

(c) Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made			NIL
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders			NIL
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..			NIL
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..			NIL
4. <i>Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—</i>			
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the Year			94
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein			94
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein			441
(b) Number of new cases, etc.			27
(c) (i) Number relieved			42
(ii) Number concerned			145
(d) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded, etc., after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding			NIL

Eradication of Vermin.

(a) Number of Council Houses :—

(1) Found to be infested..	..	..	..	25
(2) Treated ..	..	..	..	25

(b) Number of other Houses :—

(1) Found to be infested..	..	..	..	118
(2) Treated ..	..	..	..	118

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR.

Ward	Dwellings Inspected	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Occupants		Average
					10	+ 10	
1	101	20	76	5	138	484	6.16
2	112	18	83	11	172	567	6.6
3	133	29	99	5	207	644	6.4
4	61	13	42	6	84	334	6.85
5	131	29	87	15	241	717	7.35
TOTAL	538	109	387	42	842	2746	6.67

Number of houses owned by Local Authority :—

(a) Prefabricated..	..	..	..	..	50
(b) Traditional ..	..	..	..	..	200

Number of houses (Local Authority) in course of erection :—

(a) Permanent Prefabricated ..	..	..	..	..	14
(b) Traditional ..	..	..	..	..	20

Drainage and Sewerage Disposal.

Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board.

The Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board deals with the sewage of eight urban districts, namely :—Abertillery, Abercarn, Risca, Tredegar, Ebbw Vale, Mynyddiswyn, Nantyglo and Blaina and Bedwellty, together with portions of St. Mellons R.D.C., and the Newport (Mon.) Corporation, the latter due to the recent Borough extension.

The scheme has worked well since its completion.

The main trouble is subsidence in some areas which necessitates careful inspection and somewhat frequent repairs to the Trunk Sewer.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

ABERTILLERY.

Rose Heyworth Road

Royal Lane, Blaenau Gwent, (facing Blaenau Gwent Chapel).

Alma Street.

Foundry Bridge.

Tillery Road (below Club Row).

Bush Hill.

Ladies' convenience situate in Chapel Street with lady attendant.

Alexandra Road (Ladies and Gent's) opposite Cwm Hotel,

Market Street.

Near New Bridge End Inn, Penybont.

Cwmtilly.

SIX BELLS.

Near Six Bells Bridge.

Near Coach and Horses Inn.

ABERBEEG.

Near G.W.R. Station.

LLANHILLETH.

Opposite Ty'r Graig Schools.

Near Central Hotel (at foot of hill over railway bridge).

CRUMLIN.

Near Viaduct Hotel.

The perpetual damage to those conveniences has caused the Council grave concern.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The collection of Refuse in the Urban Area is carried out with Petrol-Driven Vehicles with covered bodies of semi-circular type so as to prevent, as far as possible, dust being blown about while the lorries are travelling.

Collections are made three times weekly, also collection of Trade Refuse from the Business Premises.

The method of disposal is by the now well-known Bradford Method, described as "Controlled Tipping."

On the closing down of the Refuse Destructor at the end of 1928, the disposal of refuse was carried out by crude tipping which quickly resulted in complaints of obnoxious smells, vermin, fires, etc., especially on the Tip at Rose Heyworth Road. In 1932, however, the Council introduced the above described method of disposal by which the refuse laid down to plan, properly consolidated, and covered over with earth at the end of each day's work. This method eliminates all the nuisances attendant on the old method, and is being used to provide facilities for recreation. At the moment, the Council are forming a Sports Ground at Rose Heyworth Road for the Artillery County School, and the Ground, when completed, will include a Football Field, Hockey Pitch, Cricket Pitch and Tennis Courts.

Another Ground completed is at the Walpole Field, Llanhilfeth (now being used as G.W.R. Sidings). Considerable interest is being shewn in these activities by neighbouring Authorities, and several Councils have sent their Representatives to view the progress and method of the work.

The above report was kindly supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor, A. Gordon Jones, Esq.

The Sanitary Administration and Conditions for the year 1946

The following tables show particulars of the work carried out by the Sanitary Staff :—

TABLE A.

Animals, etc. kept :—

Piggeries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Stables ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Fowls, pigeons	..	..	..	..	..	..	52

Complaints :—

Total number investigated (all premises)	..	..	..	..	..	887
Common Lodging House	..	..	..	..	..	11
Cowsheds ..	..	..	..	..	..	57

Dairies :—							
Premises examined	228						
Number of Purveyor's vehicles	35						
Drainage :—							
Number of main or branch drains smoke tested	40						
" " " " colour tested	31						
" " " " found defective	131						
" " " " re-constructed	93						
Visits to works in progress	125						
Dwelling Houses :—							
Number inspected <i>re</i> complaint of nuisance	687						
Number re-inspected " "	713						
Number inspected <i>re</i> overcrowding	154						
Interviews with Owners	51						
" " Tradesmen	42						
Licensed Houses, Cafes, etc. examined <i>re</i> urinals, W.C.	55						
Miscellaneous Visits :—							
Visits not otherwise classified	376						
Offensive Trade premises	13						
Public Conveniences :—							
Number inspected	107						
Amusement premises	77						
Special visits (not classified above) <i>re</i> works in progress	48						
The nuisances were :—							
Defective Roofs, troughing, down-pipes, etc.	289						
Defective Window-frames, doors, etc.	43						
Defective or insufficient yard paving	19						
Damp walls, external	67						
Insufficient light, ventilation, and other internal defects	3						
Overcrowding	—						
Choked or defective drainage	62						
Insufficient W.C. and slop-water drainage	17						
Defective and insufficient closet accommodation	70						
Insufficient water supply	4						
Accumulation of manure	3						
Miscellaneous nuisances, i.e., unfenced quarries, keeping of animals, mountain breaks, etc.	26						
Defective ceilings	53						
Defective walls (internal)	32						
Defective floors	35						
Other internal defects	35						
 Total	 758						

Many and varied were the nuisances discovered. In some cases the owners and occupiers were interviewed and the nuisances abated at once, and in other cases legal notices were served.

NOTICES SERVED.

Abatement Notices served under Public Health Act	..	..	21
Housing, 1936	..	..	152
Factory and Workshop's Act	..	..	4
Dairies, cowsheds, and milk-shops regulations (lime-washing)	..	..	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	..	..	—
Rat and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	..	..	3
Slaughter-houses Bye-laws (lime-washing)	..	..	—
Lodging-houses	..	..	—
Bakchouses	..	..	3
<i>Re</i> Scavenging	..	..	293
Slop water thrown in street gutters	..	..	—
Total	..	..	476

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The visits paid to cases were as follows :—

Every effort is being made to stamp out infectious diseases, and the following disinfections were carried out :—

Rooms, after Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	94
" " Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	14
" " Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	18
" " C.S.M.	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	3
" " Vermin or Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	143
Special disinfection of Schools, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	30
County School	..	..	..	..	..	10
Feeding Centres	..	..	..	..	..	206
Routine disinfection of Schools	..	..	..	..	..	207

Total: 727

Also a large quantity of bedding, wearing apparel, etc., has been disinfected.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The department has always been very much concerned about the damage and destruction caused by rats and mice.

Upon receipt of a complaint, careful investigation is made to discover the source of the infestation. Defective drainage, old culverts, etc., are often the source of ingress or egress. Prebaits and poisoned baits are laid and re-treatment is carried out until the property is cleared. No charge is made for treating private dwelling houses.

Summary of Action taken to deal with Infestations prior to N.S. 12.

(a) *Third Party Property* :—

Number of complaints received	..	..	..	..	83
Number of infestations treated	..	..	..	..	83
Reservoir	..	..	..	..	Nil
Major	..	..	..	..	7
Minor	..	..	..	..	76
Estimated total kill	..	..	..	..	560

(b) *Council Property* :—

Number of infestations treated	..	..	..	..	46
Reservoir	..	..	..	..	Nil
Major	..	..	..	..	1
Minor	..	..	..	..	45
Estimated total kill	..	..	..	..	590

(c) *Sewers* :—

Number of manholes baited	..	..	..	..	490
Number of manholes showing prebait take	..	..	..	..	122

One rodent officer and six operators were appointed to operate the special rat campaign under Circular N.S. 12. 650 infestations of rats and mice were notified. Treatment of these together with the river banks and a further treatment of the sewers is progressing.

Foods.

MILK SUPPLY.

Number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment Act, 1922) :—

Registered during 1946	..	..	..	..	—
On Register	..	..	..	..	40
Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	4
Milk Producers	..	..	..	..	13

A very small proportion of the milk consumed in this area is produced locally.

The greater proportion is brought in from the English Counties and generally arrives in a clean and fresh condition.

Samples are taken at intervals for testing for Tuberculosis, other bacteria, and cleanliness.

The tests are carried out by the County Council and reports forwarded to this department.

The number of inspections made last year was 228.

Twenty-four samples of milk were tested in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1946, and eight samples were found which were not up to the standard required. The vendors were warned and further samples taken and submitted for examination.

ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered during the year	..	..	..	1
Number of premises registered	..	..	..	23
Number of registered persons producing	..	..	..	15
Number of samples taken	..	..	..	24

WATER.

Number of samples taken :—

(a) Bacteriological examination	..	..	..	29
Number satisfactory	..	..	..	13
Number unsatisfactory	..	..	..	16
(b) Chemical examination	..	..	..	2

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following particulars show the amount of attention given to securing a wholesome supply of food.

Visits to Premises :—

Fish, fruit and vegetables shops	..	..	..	371
Meat shops	..	..	..	741
Fried fish and chip shops	..	..	..	212
Pigs examined on private premises	..	..	..	—
Bakchouses	..	..	..	258
Fishmongers	..	..	..	239
Premises registered for the preparation of food	..	..	..	260
Other premises where food is prepared, sold or stored	..	..	..	188

(b) MEAT.

203 notices of slaughter were received, and 182 pigs were examined, found good, and passed.

There appears a genuine desire on the part of the meat traders, butchers, and pig-keepers to supply meat clean and of good quality.

STORES AND VEHICLES.

Attention is being given to the cleanliness of vehicles, wrappers, etc., used for bringing meat into the district and for conveying meat to the shops, and the conditions are satisfactory.

The men who handle such meat are compelled to wear clean overalls.

There is no public abattoir.

The number of private slaughter-houses in the area is four.

All slaughtering is now centralised at Brynmawr.

(c) OTHER FOODS.

Meat, fish and fruit shops are regularly visited, and the food exposed for sale or stored is examined.

Pork butchers' premises, where sausage meat and small goods are prepared, receive great and constant attention.

Bakehouses are regularly inspected, and the sanitary conditions are noted and dealt with as required.

No case of food poisoning was recorded in the district during 1946.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Food Inspection.

The following show the variety of Food Stuffs condemned :—

Shell Fish	..	..	..	..	21lbs.
Hake, etc.	..	..	..	..	268lbs.
Fruit	..	..	..	..	50lbs.
Meat	..	..	..	..	117lbs.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	26cwt.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	67½lbs.
Flour	..	..	..	..	54lbs.
Margarine	..	..	..	..	30lbs.
Butter	..	..	..	..	28lbs.
Lard	..	..	..	..	21lbs.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	48lbs. 10oz.
Dried peas	..	..	..	..	112lbs.
Sweets	..	..	..	..	7lbs.
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	40lbs.
Dates	..	..	..	..	142lbs.
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	25lbs.
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	16lbs.
Scmolina	..	..	..	..	1lb.
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	20lbs.
Macaroni	..	..	..	..	13lbs.
Oats	..	..	..	..	34lbs.
Wheat Flakes, etc.	..	..	..	..	15 pkts.
Gravy Powder	..	..	..	..	134 pkts.
Junket Powder	..	..	..	..	3 pkts.
Scone Mixture	..	..	..	..	2 pkts.
Tongue	..	..	..	..	3lbs.

Tinned goods :—

Milk	..	..	..	..	432 tins
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	233 "
Fish	..	..	..	..	199 "
Fruit	..	..	..	..	52 "
Preserves	..	..	..	..	74 "
Soup	..	..	..	..	16 "
Pickles	..	..	..	..	1 "
Meat	..	..	..	..	78 "
Misc.	..	..	..	..	146 "

Factory Act, 1937.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupier Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 enforced by Local Authority	24	35	—	—
(2) Factories not inc. in (1) to which Section 7 applies	58	243	4	—
(a) Subject to the L/A's (transfer of Enforcement) Order 1938				
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
(3) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises)	3	3	—	—
TOTAL	70	281	4	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>			
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Insp.</i>	<i>Number of Prosecutions</i>
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation (S.4) .. .	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors (S.6) .. .	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective	5	5	1	—
not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	6	—	—

3.—REGISTERED FACTORIES.

Factories on Register at end of year :—

Dressmakers and Milliners	..	..	..	..	3
Shoe-makers and Repairers	..	..	..	..	10
Tailors	..	..	..	..	2
Watch-makers and Repairers	..	..	..	..	2
Bake-houses	..	..	..	..	16
Saddlers	..	..	..	..	1
Motor repairers	..	..	..	..	8
Printers	..	..	..	..	3
Undertakers	..	..	..	..	2
Wheel-wrights	..	..	..	..	3
Carpenters and Joiners	..	..	..	..	5
Brewers	..	..	..	..	1
Food preparation	..	..	..	..	15
Iron Foundries	..	..	..	..	1
Tin Plating	..	..	..	..	1
Wheel-barrow Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1
Stationery and lamp shades	..	..	..	..	1
Leather Works	..	..	..	..	1
Textile and Wood Toys	..	..	..	..	1
Mortar Mill	..	..	..	..	1
Plastic Articles	..	..	..	..	1
Electrical	..	..	..	..	2
Gas	..	..	..	..	1
Building and Engineering Works	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	85

REGISTERED FRIED FISH SHOPS 20

Common Lodging Houses.

There were formerly three registered common lodging houses, one situate in Alma Street, one at Royal Oak, Llanhilleth, and the other at Crumlin.

The one situate in Alma Street has been converted into flats, and that at Royal Oak abandoned.

The only registered premises is that at Crumlin, which is kept clean and in good repair.

Pit-Head Baths.

Pit-head baths are now established in connection with the Rose Heyworth, Cwmtillery and Llanhilleth Collieries.

These establishments are working satisfactorily and are proving a great boon to those engaged in the industry.

Other pit-head baths are required, and plans at present are under consideration.

Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming baths in this area—one situate in the Park at Abertillery, and controlled by the Abertillery U.D.C.—and the other which is covered, is controlled by the Powell's Tillery Institute Committee, and is situate in Division Street.

The former one is an open-air bath.

The open-air bath in the Park is 90ft. x 30ft. and contains 88,594 gallons of water. It was constructed in the year 1900. The fresh water in this bath runs in continually, is sand filtered and occasionally treated with Chloros. This bath is open from April to September. There is a common dressing-room, but no cubicles.

The provision of cubicles and certain other additions would greatly improve the facilities provided here.

The local Education Authority make an annual payment to the Powell's Tillery Institute Committee for the use of their bath for the swimming instruction of the school children.

Copy of return sent to Ministry of Health, Welsh Board of Health, City Hall, Cardiff, on existing swimming baths in the Urban District of Abertillery.

1. Date of Construction	1900.
2. Open-air or Covered	Open-air.
3. Cost of Construction	Information not available.
4. Capacity :	
(a) Dimensions	90ft. x 30ft.
(b) Gallonage to fill	88,594.
(c) Number of bather provided for	30.
5. Method of Purification	Sand Filter and use of Chloros.
6. How often changed	Fresh water runs in continually—outlet being kept open approx. 3ft. depth of water let out over weekend for replenishing.
7. Source of Water Supply.	Local.
(a) If local, estimated flow	30/60 gallons per minute according to season.
(b) If purchased, cost per 1,000 gallons.	(Annual easement for water right).
8. Laundry facilities (if any)	None.
9. Number of cubicles	None.
10. Any other dressing accommodation provided	General room and roof over. Accommodation for 30.
11. Number of Staff engaged	One to Two.
12. Duration of open period	April to September.

Meteorological Records.

SUMMARY OF DAILY RECORDS TAKEN AT NEW CEMETERY AND THE PARK, 1946.

Month	The Park		New Cemetery		
	Inches	Rain Days	Sunshine	Temperature	
			Hours	Highest	Lowest
January	7.91	16	25.95	54.3	19.0
February	4.08	14	38.10	54.6	20.0
March	2.51	12	65.20	68.0	21.3
April	1.99	12	140.10	71.6	26.1
May	5.59	16	127.80	67.4	30.9
June	5.85	23	78.35	74.2	37.8
July	2.69	18	104.57	80.0	41.8
August	10.33	25	38.70	69.0	37.2
September	9.09	25	43.06	70.3	40.5
October	1.44	10	41.75	65.2	31.7
November	12.86	24	100.45	63.0	32.3
December	16.57	19	20.75	48.8	17.2

Total inches for year, 71.54 Rain days, 214.

Total hours of Sunshine, 724.78.

Highest Temperature for Year, 80.0.

Lowest Temperature for Year, 17.2.

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